

REMARKS

The foregoing amendment and the following arguments are provided generally to impart precision to the claims, by more particularly pointing out the invention, rather than to avoid prior art.

Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-18, 20-29, and 31-42 were rejected. Claims 1, 16, 26 and 32 have been amended. New claim 43 is added. Thus, claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-18, 20-29, and 31-43 are pending. Support for the amendments is found in the specification, the drawings, and in the claims as originally filed. No new matter has been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 1, 16, 26 and 32 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 for containing the trademark/trade names like “Exigen Object Library”. Applicant respectfully submits that the currently pending claims no long contain the term “Exigen Object Library”.

Rejections in view of Mattaway and Nakamura

The Office Action asserted that Mattaway (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,678) discloses dynamically matching the first process and the second process by using dynamic link library and Nakamura (U.S. Patent No. 6,463,036) discloses asynchronous connection.

Mattaway (Col. 17, lines 4-8) shows

“The WebPhone API provides remote command control of WebPhones and servers via the TCP. WebPhone API 1326 transfers real-time and streamed audio via the UDP protocol and real-time audio and video data via the UDP and RTP protocols. The WebPhone API utilizes TCP to transfer data of different types, i.e., file, image, graphics, etc. as well as to transfer streamline video and other multimedia data types, such as Java developed by Sun MicroSystems, Mountain View, Calif.” (Col. 17, lines 4-8, Mattaway)

From this description, it is understood that the system of Mattaway provides the capability to transfer data of different types.

However, the capability to transfer data of different types does not imply the type matching operations. A system may be able to transfer data of different types without even being aware of the types of the data that is transferred. There is no indication that the system of Mattaway performs the operation of "dynamically determining whether the first object type structure matches the second object type structure through comparing names and behavior version numbers of the first object type structure and the second type object structure using an object library, the object library being between a transport layer of network communication and input and output channels, the object library to create stateful objects from objects of application processes for communication between hosts" (see, e.g., claims 1, 16 and 26). Mattaway and Nakamura do not disclosure such a feature. Thus, claims 1, 16 and 26 are patentable over Mattaway and Nakamura at least for the above discussed reasons.

Further, new claim 43 recites:

43. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first process and the second process creates a stateful object using the object library for asynchronous communication between the first process and the second process.

Neither Mattaway nor Nakamura discloses creating a stateful object using the object library for asynchronous communication. Thus, claim 43 is patentable over the cited references.

Claim 32 recites

32. (Currently Amended) A method comprising:
asynchronously connecting a first process and a second process using an object library; and
providing a secure connection between the first process and the second process.

Mattaway and Nakamura do not show a method to use an object library for asynchronous and secure connection.

Thus, at least for the above reasons, the pending claims are patentable over the cited references.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that all of the Examiner's objections have been successfully traversed and that the application is now in order for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration of the application and allowance thereof is courteously solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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